



Texas Department of Insurance

Division of Workers' Compensation

Medical Fee Dispute Resolution, MS-48

7551 Metro Center Drive, Suite 100 • Austin, Texas 78744-1645

512-804-4000 telephone • 512-804-4811 fax • www.tdi.texas.gov

MEDICAL FEE DISPUTE RESOLUTION FINDINGS AND DECISION

GENERAL INFORMATION

Requestor Name and Address

METHODIST HEALTH SYSTEM
4040 N CENTRAL EXPY STE 601
DALLAS TX 75204

Respondent Name

INDIANA LUMBERMENS MUTUAL INSURANCE CO

Carrier's Austin Representative Box

Box Number 19

MFDR Tracking Number

M4-98-D307-01

MFDR Date Received

July 29, 1998

REQUESTOR'S POSITION SUMMARY

Requestor's Position Summary: "prior to the adoption of the Commission's 1992 per diem-based fee guidelines which he now been invalidated, the percentage of reimbursement for all workers compensation claims was between 85% and 100%. This level of reimbursement was presumably in accordance with the statutory standards set out in § 413.011 of the Texas Labor Code. Moreover, the Hospital's standard rate of reimbursement as shown in the Commission's records prior to the adoption of the now invalidated 1992 fee guidelines was 95%. Based n the foregoing, the Hospital claims that its rate of reimbursement in this case should be 100%, or in the alternative 95%, or in the further alternative at least 85%."

Amount in Dispute: \$1,446.50

RESPONDENT'S POSITION SUMMARY

Respondent's Position Summary: "Bills were properly paid pursuant to the per diem rate and other provisions of the 1992 Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline . . . Requestor has not met its burden of showing that the fees billed were fair and reasonable"

Response Submitted by: Flahive, Ogden & Latson, 505 West 12th Street, Austin, Texas 78701

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Date(s) of Service	Disputed Services	Amount In Dispute	Amount Due
July 30, 1997 to August 1, 1997	Inpatient Hospital Services	\$1,446.50	\$0.00

FINDINGS AND DECISION

This medical fee dispute is decided pursuant to Texas Labor Code §413.031 and all applicable, adopted rules of the Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation.

Background

1. Texas Labor Code §413.011 sets forth provisions regarding reimbursement policies and guidelines.
2. Former 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.305, effective June 3, 1991, 16 *Texas Register* 2830, sets out the procedures for resolving medical fee disputes.

3. Former 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.1(f) effective October 7, 1991, 16 *Texas Register* 5210, sets out the reimbursement guidelines for the services in dispute.
4. Former 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, effective August 1, 1997, 22 *Texas Register* 6264, sets out the fee guidelines for acute care inpatient hospital services.
5. No explanations of benefits or explanations of reductions or denials were submitted for review.

Findings

1. This dispute relates to inpatient hospital services. The former agency's *Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline* at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.400, 17 *Texas Register* 4949, was declared invalid in the case of *Texas Hospital Association v. Texas Workers' Compensation Commission*, 911 *South Western Reporter Second* 884 (Texas Appeals – Austin, 1995, writ of error denied January 10, 1997). As no specific fee guideline existed for acute care inpatient hospital services during the time period that the disputed services were rendered, the 1991 version of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.1(f) applies as the proper Division rule to address fee payment issues in this dispute, as confirmed by the Court's opinion in *All Saints Health System v. Texas Workers' Compensation Commission*, 125 *South Western Reporter Third* 96 (Texas Appeals – Austin, 2003, petition for review denied). 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.1(f), effective October 7, 1991, 16 *Texas Register* 5210, requires that "Reimbursement for services not identified in an established fee guideline shall be reimbursed at fair and reasonable rates as described in the Texas Workers' Compensation Act, sec. 8.21(b), until such period that specific fee guidelines are established by the commission."
2. The former Texas Workers' Compensation Act section 8.21 was repealed, effective September 1, 1993 by Acts 1993, 73rd Legislature, chapter 269, section 5(2). Therefore, for services rendered on or after September 1, 1993, the applicable statute is the former version of Texas Labor Code section 413.011(b), Acts 1993, 73rd Legislature, chapter 269, section 1, effective September 1, 1993, which states, in pertinent part, that "Guidelines for medical services fees must be fair and reasonable and designed to ensure the quality of medical care and to achieve effective medical cost control. The guidelines may not provide for payment of a fee in excess of the fee charged for similar treatment of an injured individual of an equivalent standard of living and paid by that individual or by someone acting on that individual's behalf. The commission shall consider the increased security of payment afforded by this subtitle."
3. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.305(d)(7), effective June 3, 1991, 16 *Texas Register* 2830, requires that the request shall include "copies of all written communications and memoranda relating to the dispute." Review of the documentation submitted by the requestor finds that the request does not include a copy of any explanations of benefits or other written communications and memoranda pertinent to the dispute. The Division concludes that the requestor has not met the requirements of §133.305(d)(7).
4. 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.305(d)(9), effective June 3, 1991, 16 *Texas Register* 2830, requires that the request shall include "copies of all medical bills, which are disputed, as originally submitted to the insurance carrier." Review of the documentation submitted by the requestor finds that the request does not include a copy of all medical bills as originally submitted to the insurance carrier. The Division concludes that the requestor has not met the requirements of §133.305(d)(9).
5. Review of the submitted documentation finds that:
 - The requestor's position statement asserts that "prior to the adoption of the Commission's 1992 per diem-based fee guidelines which he now been invalidated, the percentage of reimbursement for all workers compensation claims was between 85% and 100%. This level of reimbursement was presumably in accordance with the statutory standards set out in § 413.011 of the Texas Labor Code. Moreover, the Hospital's standard rate of reimbursement as shown in the Commission's records prior to the adoption of the now invalidated 1992 fee guidelines was 95%. Based n the foregoing, the Hospital claims that its rate of reimbursement in this case should be 100%, or in the alternative 95%, or in the further alternative at least 85%."
 - The Division notes that former Division rule at 28 Texas Administrative Code §42.110(b)(2) is not applicable to the services in dispute. As noted above, the 1991 version of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.1(f) applies as the proper Division rule to address fee payment issues in this dispute, as confirmed by the Court's opinion in *All Saints Health System v. Texas Workers' Compensation Commission*, 125 *South Western Reporter Third* 96 (Texas Appeals – Austin, 2003, petition for review denied).
 - The requestor did not submit documentation to support that the Hospital's standard rate of reimbursement under the former fee guideline had been 95%.
 - The requestor did not submit documentation to support that payment of 100% of billed charges would represent a fair and reasonable reimbursement amount.
 - The requestor did not submit documentation to support that payment of 95% of billed charges would represent a fair and reasonable reimbursement amount.
 - The requestor did not submit documentation to support that payment of 85% of billed charges would represent a fair and reasonable reimbursement amount.

- The Division finds that a reimbursement methodology based upon payment of a hospital's billed charges, or a percentage of billed charges, does not produce an acceptable payment amount. Such a reimbursement methodology would leave the ultimate reimbursement in the control of the hospital, thus defeating the statutory objective of effective cost control and the statutory standard not to pay more than for similar treatment of an injured individual of an equivalent standard of living. It also provides no incentive to contain medical costs. Therefore, a reimbursement amount that is calculated based upon a percentage of a hospital's billed charges cannot be favorably considered when no other data or documentation was submitted to support that the payment amount being sought is a fair and reasonable reimbursement for the services in dispute.
 - The requestor does not discuss or explain how payment of the amount sought would result in a fair and reasonable reimbursement for the services in this dispute.
 - The requestor did not submit documentation to support that the payment amount being sought is a fair and reasonable rate of reimbursement for the disputed services.
 - The requestor does not discuss or explain how payment of the requested amount would satisfy the requirements of 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.1.
6. Additionally, this dispute involves inpatient hospital services provided on August 1, 1997 with reimbursement subject to the provisions of the Division's former *Acute Care Inpatient Hospital Fee Guideline* at 28 Texas Administrative Code §134.401, effective August 1, 1997, 22 *Texas Register* 6264. Review of the submitted documentation finds that the applicable length of stay was 1 day. The type of admission is surgical; therefore, the standard surgical per diem amount of \$1,118.00 multiplied by the length of stay of 1 day yields a reimbursement amount of \$1,118.00. This amount less the amount paid by the insurance carrier of \$2,211.60 leaves an amount due to the requestor of \$0.00. No additional payment is recommended.
 7. The request for additional reimbursement is not supported. Thorough review of the documentation submitted by the requestor finds that the requestor has not demonstrated or justified that payment of the amount sought would be a fair and reasonable rate of reimbursement for the services in dispute. Additional payment cannot be recommended.

Conclusion

The Division would like to emphasize that individual medical fee dispute outcomes rely upon the evidence presented by the requestor and respondent during dispute resolution, and the thorough review and consideration of that evidence. After thorough review and consideration of all the evidence presented by the parties to this dispute, it is determined that the submitted documentation does not support the reimbursement amount sought by the requestor. The Division concludes that this dispute was not filed in the form and manner prescribed under 28 Texas Administrative Code §133.305. The Division further concludes that the requestor failed to support its position that additional reimbursement is due. As a result, the amount ordered is \$0.00.

ORDER

Based upon the documentation submitted by the parties and in accordance with the provisions of Texas Labor Code §413.031, the Division has determined that the requestor is entitled to \$0.00 reimbursement for the disputed services.

Authorized Signature

Signature	Grayson Richardson Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Officer	August 9, 2013 Date
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YOUR RIGHT TO APPEAL

Either party to this medical fee dispute may appeal this decision by requesting a contested case hearing. A completed **Request for a Medical Contested Case Hearing** (form **DWC045A**) must be received by the DWC Chief Clerk of Proceedings within **twenty** days of your receipt of this decision. A request for hearing should be sent to: Chief Clerk of Proceedings, Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers Compensation, P.O. Box 17787, Austin, Texas, 78744. The party seeking review of the MDR decision shall deliver a copy of the request for a hearing to all other parties involved in the dispute at the same time the request is filed with the Division. **Please include a copy of the Medical Fee Dispute Resolution Findings and Decision** together with any other required information specified in 28 Texas Administrative Code §148.3(c), including a **certificate of service demonstrating that the request has been sent to the other party**.

Si prefiere hablar con una persona en español acerca de ésta correspondencia, favor de llamar a 512-804-4812.